

## New-York Daily Tribune

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

The steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans, on the 15th inst., arrived here on Saturday, bringing confirmation of the reports received from the West relative to the capture of Fort De Russy and Alexandria, Western Louisiana, by the forces of Gen. A. S. Smith and Admiral Porter. Alexandria was surrendered to the gunboats without an attempt at resistance. Gen. Banks was to take the field in person within a few days, and the Army in Western Louisiana was again on the move. New Orleans having been recaptured by Gen. Lee's advance. Two of our gunboats had been sent to the mouth of the river, where last year a heavy engagement was fought, and destroyed a Rebel camp. Gunboats were becoming bold in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and several skirmishes had taken place between them and the 4th Wisconsin Infantry. A cotton buyer named Charles Ziegler, who had \$10,000 in greenbacks, was captured by the guerrillas. Gen. Banks had called an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention to be held on the 28th inst.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest, with 2,000 men, whose advance upon Union City, Tenn., was reported a few days since, attacked that point on the 25th inst., and captured the small force of Union troops garrisoning the town. This force consisted of 400 of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry, and they made a vigorous defense, repulsing their assailants three times before they surrendered to superior numbers. The enemy destroyed the defenses and hurried southward with their prisoners. Gen. Brainerd, commanding the Union forces in this district, says that he shall recommend an abandonment of the outposts of Union City and Hickman, as being too costly for military purposes.

Forrest, the Rebel cavalry leader, seems to be on the war path. He fell upon the town of Paducah, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 50 miles above Cairo, early on Saturday morning, and sacked and fired the place. He made four attempts to capture the fort, but was each time repulsed. Most of the burning was done by our gunboats which opened upon the city during Forrest's operations. The Rebels soon retired. Unfortunate stories are told of losses, putting out at 25 killed and 40 wounded, and that of the Rebels at 150 to 200 killed, including a Gen. Thompson.

The 26th Regiment of United States Colored Troops left this city on Sunday afternoon on board the steamship Warrior. The proposed parade of Saturday was postponed on account of the rainstorm. The regiment was met yesterday by a committee of the Union League Club, and an elegant stand of colors was presented to the regiment, on behalf of the ladies of New-York, by the Rev. John Jay. Col. Silliman made a modest reply, after which Mr. Vincent Colyer presented a blue silk banner from the benevolent societies of colored men of the city.

President Lincoln on Saturday issued his Proclamation specifying the persons to whom the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of December last are intended to apply. He also authorizes every commissioned officer in the United States service, other naval or military, to administer the oath of allegiance, and impose penalties for its government in the premises.

Our losses at the capture of Fort De Russy, Red River, were seven killed, two mortally wounded, 12 severely wounded, 4 slightly wounded, and five not specified. The Rebel loss was five killed and four wounded. About 1,000 men had captured the garrison of the fort, but more than half of them had been withdrawn to defend Alexandria.

Gen. McCullum, Government Superintendent of Railroads, on Saturday took possession of all the railroad income taxes at the Portland Company's Works. They were all unpaid, and were intended for the Grand Trunk (Canada) Company.

A letter from Malaga states that the pirate Florida sailed from Funchal, February 20. The United States ships were sent to sea in pursuit, but being a sailing vessel could do nothing.

Gen. Rosecrans has suppressed the circulation of the department of that malignantly treasonable sheet, the Metropolitan Record of New-York.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE, March 27.—The day was devoted to speech-making. Messrs. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, and Kelly of Ohio, urged the claims of the Administration to the confidence and support of the country, and favored the vigorous prosecution of the war. Messrs. Herriot of New-York, Huntington of Indiana, and Harding of Kentucky, criticized the measures of the Government, misrepresented its policy, abused the President, &c.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 26.—The bill making appropriations for the payment of State bounties to volunteers was passed. Bills were introduced relative to the Serrano's Case and to incorporate the International Land Company. Among matters given notice were bills to provide for the safe keeping of the old official records of this city, and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals. The bill to enable banking associations to organize under the National Banking act, and that authorizing savings institutions to loan money to counties on bonds, were ordered to their third reading.

Assembly.—The Assembly had under consideration the bill to empower the Erie Railway Company to issue five millions of new stock to lay a double track and construct new buildings, and three millions of capital stock for the redemption of the Centennial bonds of 1845. After being discussed for some time, it was again given in charge of the Railroad Committee, to be reported complete. A large amount of business was transacted in the third reading of bills. Upward of fifty were thus disposed of, many of which were passed; but they were nearly all of only a local or private character. Among them was that for the consolidation of the Boston, Hartford and Erie extension railroads.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America, from Southampton March 16, with three days later news from Europe arrived here yesterday.

In the English House of Commons Mr. Roebuck made another speech upon the Government of the United States, declaring that he would be glad "if American shipping were swept from the seas." Mr. Bright remarked that Roebuck's speech was unworthy of any member of the House. Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, denied the existence of a combination between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England. The privateer Florida sailed from Madeira on Feb. 23, and was required to leave port again the following day. In Sheffield about two hundred lives were lost by the great reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company bursting its embankment.

According to the Memorial Diplomatic the draft of a treaty between the Archduke Maximilian and Louis Napoleon has been agreed upon. This agreement settles the two questions of the French occupation and the claims of France on Mexico. The latter will probably amount to \$25,000,000, and are to be paid in four annual installments.

Justified. Aarhus was occupied on March 12, when the Danish Infantry embarked for Friederichs and Alsen, while the cavalry retreated toward Viborg. The Prussians have taken possession of Nibel and Raskobbit, two places near Dippel, and it is also reported that the bombardment of the Danish fortifications at Dippel has already been commenced. The London Times announces that the Conference for settling the whole difficulty may yet be accepted by all the parties concerned. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has had an interview with Louis Napoleon in order, as is supposed, to induce the Emperor to recognize the right of the two dukes to decide freely upon their future government.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Owen Lovejoy, M. C. from the 11th Illinois District, died in Brooklyn at 11 o'clock Friday night. He had been complaining since last January, but came from Washington on the 15th, and the following day was out of doors, since which he has been confined to his bed with an affection of the liver and kidneys. Mr. Lovejoy's funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, and the Rev. H. W. Beecher, are expected to officiate.

Capt. Share of the United States steam transport America, arrived to-day from Alexandria, D. C. reports that the schooner Alabama, Capt. Van Vleet, was sunk inside of Cape Henry on the night of the 22d. The mate was lost, and carried by the steamer S. O. Pierce. Three of the men were taken from the rigging badly hurt. Another schooner was also sunk; name unknown.

By the arrival of the Champion we have dates from Panama to March 16. The Congress of the United States of Colombia has declared war against the Rebels in the State of Antioquia. In the State of Canea a new raid of the Antioquians was feared. A special envoy from Spain who is to examine the Spanish troubles in Peru, had arrived in Panama.

An affray occurred in the streets of Auburn, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, between an armed squad of the Invalid Corps patrolling the streets and a number of the veteran soldiers belonging to the 73d Regiment of New-York State Veteran Volunteers. Two of the 73d Regiment were shot dead, and two severely wounded.

The Ohio House has passed resolutions instructing Ohio Congressmen to favor the immediate amendment of slavery everywhere by Congressional sanction to the Constitution. The same branch of the Legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of Ohio from invasion.

Catherine Early was run over on Saturday evening in Othman Square by a stage, and so badly injured that she died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Geo. H. Chute, the driver, was arrested.

Gold has been quite active, and closes at 168 1/2, after selling as high as 170. Stocks on the street were steady, except Harlem, which sold down to 118. Government bonds were steady at the Stock Exchange. Stocks have been very irregular all day. Government 5 per cent. bonds are usual being offered sparingly and sold at full prices. In State bonds nothing doing except in Missouri 6s, at 104 1/2; the Pacific Railway 6s at 75 1/2; Ohio and Mississippi certificates at 100; with large sales. More were done in Railway bonds at full prices. Money is abundant at 6 per cent with bankers at 6 1/2 per cent on ordinary collateral. A good deal is held in steady at 3 per cent and upon good collateral, by second-rate bankers, 7 per cent is paid. The deposits for 16 weeks about \$2,000,000 at Mr. Childs.

Another public meeting is to be held at Brooks's Assembly Room, Broome street, near Mott, this evening, to consider the abuses in the administration of city affairs. Working people are especially invited to attend and learn how their interests are sacrificed by the men to whom they intrust them.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest is reported from Cairo to have attacked Paducah, Ky., and to have destroyed the town; the people flying across the river, and the National garrison confining their efforts to holding the fort. Fort Forrest crossed Tennessee and Kentucky without notice or suspicion, whether it is really Forrest, how much the Kentuckians have had to do with the raid, and whether this is the beginning of the joint invasion and rebellion we have lately been promised, are questions which we must wait for further news to answer.

The Delegates to the Union State Convention from the 11th District in Indiana recently passed a resolution requesting the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX to accept another nomination as the representative of that District in Congress. Mr. Colfax has written a letter in reply, expressing his willingness to accept the nomination if it is thought best he should serve again, but, at the same time, avowing his readiness to give his hearty support to any other nominee. The hearty support of the people of that District, however, we venture to predict, will be given to nobody else. Neither Indiana nor the country can permit Mr. Colfax to retire at present from public life.

## A MEER VENDEKATION.

The Age (Philadelphia) quoting from another journal not so honest and frank in its opposition to the War for the Union, enumerates among those who will "inevitably support THE TRIBUNE's candidate for the Presidency," the following:

1. All the howling, bloodthirsty fanatics from Maine to California.  
 2. Every blaspheming Infidel and Atheist in the country.  
 3. The filthy practitioners of the doctrine of miscegenation: every one of them.

We submit that these allegations are generally and utterly false, and we ask THE AGE to consider the following brief demonstrations that they are so:

I. If there be any "howling, bloodthirsty fanatics" in the land, surely the men who plunged their States into Treason and Rebellion in order to aggrandize and perpetuate Slavery are pre-eminently such. We submit to the judgment and conscience of THE AGE that modern history affords no other example of so blind, irrational, bloodthirsty fanaticism as theirs. If we admit their ulterior, impelling end to be a good one, surely their means were the wildest, the most suicidal, that deluded mortal ever conceived. Their complete, unresisted success would have brought the Canada line down to the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missouri, insuring the escape of a thousand slaves into freedom for every score that had got away in former years; and then there would have been no recovery. Slavery, by the success of its mad revolt, would have divested itself of the power, the prestige, the navy, the moral weight, of a first-class Power and reduced its political consequence to the level of Brazil or (at the very utmost) Spain. We submit that the fomenters for Slavery's sake of the Southern Rebellion are the maddest fanatics that ever played a great part in human affairs; and THE AGE knows that they do not and will not support our candidate for next President, whoever he may be.

II. It is not true that every "infidel and atheist in the country" will support our candidate. Here,

for instance, is Mr. George H. Purser—the last man who ever made a public parade of infidel opinions in our city—just out in a public letter, proclaiming his devotion to the regular stamp of McClellan Pro-Slavery Democracy. He never wrote us, and we presume he never will. And he is a representative man among infidels. We do not mean that they all agree with him—for, being usually independent thinkers, infidels are probably divided in political views, like most other religious (or irreligious) parties or cliques; but the truth is not as THE AGE would have it.

III. And it is even more notoriously, scandalously false that "the filthy practitioners of the doctrine of miscegenation—every one of them" will support our candidate. Here is a large number of nearly white children of slave mothers who have recently been, and we presume still are, presented to audiences by the Freedmen's Aid Society in illustration of the need of effort for the moral and intellectual improvement of the Freedmen. Several of them are well-known children of Rebel Generals and Statesmen—not one is known or believed to have had a Republican father. And the fullest inquiry and scrutiny will demonstrate inconceivably the truth that for every white father of a colored child who sympathizes with the views of THE TRIBUNE, there are at least one hundred who howl and gnash their teeth whenever this journal is named, being Copperheads on this side of the military lines and rank Rebels on the other.

This truth does not rest at all on Anti-Slavery testimony. Whoever will read Chancellor Harper's Vindication of Slavery, will find that he admits the universality of "miscegenation" between the White young men and the colored women of the Slave States. He rather glories in this as less corrupting to the young slaveholders than the illicit intercourse with lewd women which prevails in non-slaveholding communities. And a sister of President Madison once observed that "We Southern wives are but mistresses of seraglio." We might like proof on proof of the general truth she thus asserted; but the topic is unsavory, and the fact perfectly notorious. It is written broadly on the face of Southern society, especially in the great cities.

May we not, therefore, expect of THE AGE an explicit and complete retraction of its inexcusable calumnies on our friends and subscribers?

## RICHMOND AGAIN.

There was an opinion last year that the decisive battles against the Rebellion were to be fought in the West. The failure of the Chancellor's campaign on our side, and the failure of the Pennsylvania invasion on the part of the Rebels; the loss of the opportunity which the fortune of war offered Gen. Meade for the destruction of Lee's army north of the Potomac, and the successful reconquest by the defeated Rebels of a defensive line on the Rapidan, seemed to have brought the war to a standstill in Virginia. The Army of the Potomac became once more a corps of observation, and the army of Lee—or a considerable portion of it—was liberated for active duty elsewhere. The interest which had centered about the Rappahannock and Gettysburg was transferred to the Chickamauga, to Chattanooga, and to Knoxville. Richmond dwindled into secondary importance, and Atlanta came to be regarded as the key to the Confederacy.

It seems to us a fortunate omen that we have been able once more to make Virginia the principal seat of war. The Rebels this year must fight on ground of their own choosing. The appointment of Gen. Grant's headquarters with the Army of the Potomac seems to be accepted as the proclamation of another movement against Richmond, and the question of its defense is again paramount to all other questions. That it is the capital of the Rebel Confederacy is reason enough why it should be both attacked and defended with persistency. There can be no doubt that THE EXAMINER expresses the conviction of the Southern people that its possession is essential to the existence of the Confederacy; that, if it is taken, "like a great flood through the gap of a broken dyke, the enemy will penetrate the Southern land."

A little of the alarm felt in the Rebel councils shows itself in the frequent calls through the Richmond press, dictated undoubtedly by authority, for generous sacrifices in defense of the city. The forces which Gen. Grant can collect are reckoned at two hundred thousand men, to meet which, a doubt is expressed whether so many as a hundred thousand can be concentrated and maintained through the Summer. With that number, thinks THE EXAMINER, "distributed in the fortifications of Richmond from Petersburg to Fredericksburg, we may wear out all the armies of the United States, one after another." But, "success depends entirely upon the preparation made now—now—in this and the coming month. A vast depot of army provisions and military stores is an indispensable requisite to the undertaking. If new fortifications are wanting—a thing which the Engineers can say—no outcry or intrigue should prevent the levy of negro hands from all parts of the country to do the work with speed."

It is well known that the diminished army with which Lee held the south bank of the Rapidan during the Winter was subsisted with difficulty, and that for a considerable time it was on short rations. The order of Lee exhorting his men to bear privation cheerfully for awhile was evidence enough of that. Yet they had during the Winter the just-harvested crops of the Fall, and their forces were neither numerous nor in motion. Can there be any doubt that there is now a real apprehension about feeding an army four times as large, and no longer in Winter quarters?

Nevertheless we are to remember that the Rebel leaders have exhausted every effort both to augment the numbers of their army by a general conscription, and to insure its efficiency by an impressment of all provisions and stores which could be bought or seized—the difference between the two methods not being material to the producer. We may take it for granted that they are able to protect a defensive campaign obstinately enough to tax all our strength, yet we judge they

miscellaneous as to the locality of the contest, and that at this moment not Richmond, but Atlanta is the great depot of supplies and munitions. Gen. Grant, in this view, may seem to have indicated his purpose against Richmond early enough to give time for retransportation of these stores and for the concentration of troops from all quarters in Virginia, but he has not. The condition of the Rebel railways is such that rapid movements are no longer possible, and it will be found that troops can be carried twice the distance on our side in half the time that the enemy consumes.

We indicate thus a few of the advantages that offer themselves to us—or any rather that have been seized—at the outset of this momentous campaign, and that spring from the weakness of the Rebels. But regardless of the latter, the loyal people of the North manifestly rejoice in the return of the conflict to Virginia. The Rebels are manifestly surprised and alarmed. We believe that the feeling on both sides is well grounded.

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT REBELLION.

We learn that when preparations were making for the parade of the 26th Regiment United States colored troops, the leaders of two of the principal bands of music in the city were applied to and they refused to be hired to play before colored soldiers. The refusal was placed distinctly upon the ground that the troops were colored men. One of these bands was Dodworth's, and the other Graffella's, known as the Seventh Regiment Band. These fastidious musicians, who make a distinction between the complexions of the soldiers who are going forth to fight for their country, admit that they will play for a procession to exhibit a fat or, for a monkey-show, or even a negro minstrel concert, provided, we suppose, they are guaranteed that art and not nature made the minstrels black, but they will not play for colored troops.

It is fair to add that these bandmasters claimed that they personally were quite willing to play for the regiment, but that they could not afford to contravene public sentiment by so doing. What public sentiment do they mean? We don't believe the Seventh Regiment will admit that Mr. Graffella found any sentiment in their ranks that would be outraged by his playing for a United States regiment, whatever its color. We believe that every patriotic citizen rejoiced to see twenty-five hundred colored men going as soldiers from this State; and even where there was little patriotism, there was entire satisfaction that just so many white men were saved from a draft, or enlistment. These fastidious musicians forget that this is not July, 1863, but March, 1864, and we live fast in these days.

But we are glad to be able to add that there is at least one bandmaster and one band who make a more correct estimate of public sentiment. Helmsmüller's Twenty-second Regiment Band, learning of Dodworth's and Graffella's refusal, offered their services. They were not accepted only because the band of the Fifth Regular Artillery were before them in a similar offer and had been engaged.

## MEXICO.

By our special correspondence from Matamoros, and an enclosed copy of The Monterey Morning Star of March 4, we have two weeks later news concerning the relations between Juarez and Vidaurri. The tension of the latter is fully confirmed. Vidaurri had, ever since the outbreak of the Rebellion, carried on a large and lucrative trade with the Rebels; and rather than have his receipts from this trade curtailed, he has followed the example of his Confederate friends, and become a rebel against the lawful Government of his country. It seems that he had made an attempt to draw over to his side Cortina, the new Governor of Tamaulipas; but in this he has utterly failed. Cortina has remained loyal to the National Government, and has promptly sent troops against Vidaurri, while Doblado is reported to have marched against him from Saltillo, in order to crush him, if possible, before he could get any aid from the French. President Juarez has formally deposed him, but not yet appointed a successor. At the same time Coahuila, which Vidaurri had incorporated with Nuevo Leon, has been restored by President Juarez to the character of a free and independent State. One of the next arrivals from Mexico must bring us an account of an engagement between the forces of Vidaurri and those of the National Government, and it is obvious that the issue of this new conflict is of very great importance to the fate of the Republic. If Vidaurri is crushed, the cause of the National Government in Northern Mexico is stronger than it has ever been. But if Vidaurri should succeed in maintaining himself until he can get aid from the French, he will seriously embarrass the further operations of Juarez.

From another part of the Mexican Republic, a great Mexican victory is announced. The forces under Gens. Uraga and Bercobabel are reported to have stormed Guadalupe, and to have captured more than 700 prisoners, 24 cannon, and an immense amount of war materials. The news was not altogether unexpected, for our latest accounts from French sources expressed a fear, that reinforcements were urgently needed at Guadalupe, to prevent it from falling into the hands of Uraga. Some doubt is, however, thrown upon the correctness of the report, by the circumstance that it is announced in a letter from San Luis, dated Feb. 19, and that we had previous reports from the City of Mexico of Feb. 25, not mentioning the fall of the city. It is thought that any news from Guadalupe, which could reach San Luis on Feb. 19, would also reach the City of Mexico by Feb. 25. If it is, nevertheless, true, the French in the City of Mexico must have suppressed the news.

There are other news items of most contradictory character. The defection of Doblado and subsequent resignation of Juarez, are again reported, but both reports, in order to be believed, require better vouchers than we have hitherto seen. On the other hand, it is said that Gen. Diaz was threatening Puebla, and that this city was expected soon to fall, because

no reinforcements could be sent. This, also, lacks confirmation.

The expulsion by Gen. Basadre of the ex-Dictator Santa Anna, who, in accordance with an invitation from the Regency, had returned to his native country and declared in favor of the monarchy, cannot but cause bad blood among all classes of the natives. It will materially lessen the sympathy which many Mexicans seem to feel at present with the French, and will hasten the day when all the people shall be once more united to regain the independence of their common country.

## IMMIGRATION.

The New-York correspondent of The London Times is alarmed at the stream of immigration which "continues to pour into this city in a steadily increasing volume from Germany and Ireland, and to a smaller extent from England." "Last year," he writes, "the average weekly number of arrivals was upward of 3,000. This year it promises to be 5,000." Of course, he thinks these people greatly mistaken in "linking their fortunes with those of the American Republic, instead of betaking themselves to British America or to Australia, where equal, if not superior, advantages are offered to the laborer, without any of the disadvantages that beset all over the Federal soil." As to those who come over to fight the battles of the Republic, he declines to say anything, for they are "hired cut-throats, nothing less, and hired cut-throats they will remain." But from philanthropic motives he considers himself bound to warn those men, who "come to work and thrive," against Federal America. Among other convincing reasons which ought to deter a wise emigrant from coming to the United States, he enumerates the following six as especially cogent: 1, the conscription; 2, the public debt; 3, repeal of the Homestead Law; 4, restriction of the suffrage; 5, future dismemberment and civil war; 6, establishment of a military despotism.

The remarks which are offered on each of these six heads, are sufficiently amusing. Thus, the repeal of the Homestead Law is presumed to be already settled, inasmuch as a proposition has been made by Mr. Thurlow Weed to deprive all future immigrants of the benefits conferred by this act. Next we are assured that "the commercial and political classes" denounce the universality of the suffrage as "one of the greatest evils that afflict this country," and that a bill to give the holders of property a plurality of votes, based upon the amount of their real and personal estate, or the annual sum which they contribute to the local and general taxation of the country, has already been introduced into the Legislature of the State of New-York, and is warmly supported by all the commercial and moneyed classes.

Such wholesale misrepresentations only show that the political and social advantages which the United States offer to the immigrants are beginning to be felt in England, by the opponents of Democratic institutions no less than by their admirers. And it is safe to infer from such testimony how largely an extensive circulation of correct information respecting the United States among the working people of Europe must swell the tide of immigration to a country offering to the industrious laborer so brilliant future as awaits him here.

We beg the House of Representatives, when it comes to vote on the question of striking off the shackles of the Camden and Amboy Monopoly from the trade and traffic of the entire country, but more especially of its two chief cities, to consider these facts:

The route between this City and Philadelphia is more level, less rocky, presents fewer obstacles to the construction of a railroad, and allows one to be constructed at less expense, than that traversed by any other great line of trade and travel from our City, while it is naturally, inevitably, more traversed than almost any other. Left to the natural operation of the laws of trade, we should have had at least three good lines of railway between this City and Philadelphia, all making money at carrying through passengers at \$2 each. Now see how the express fares on this route compare with those on other routes that ought to be dearer:

From and To	Distance	Fare
Camden and Amboy to Philadelphia	50 miles	\$3.00
Philadelphia to New-York	21 miles	1.50
New-York to Albany	134 miles	3.00
Albany to Port Jervis	87 miles	2.10
Port Jervis to Stroudsburg	90 miles	2.25
New-York and Harris to Meriden	54 miles	2.25
Do. and New-London to Hartford	54 miles	2.25

Here it will be seen that, while express fare from this City to Philadelphia ought to be cheaper, it is actually dearer than for the same distance in any other direction; and this simply because the State of New-Jersey has sold to the Camden and Amboy the exclusive right of carrying passengers between New-York and Philadelphia across that State. There is not another shadow of reason under Heaven for this disparity.

As to the talk of State rights having anything to do with this matter, it is all disposed of by a single paragraph in President Lincoln's Annual Message of December, 1863, wherein he says:

"This relative matter of National power and State rights, in principle, is no other than the principle of nationality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the General Government, while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State."

That is all we ask. Let Congress protect the rights and interests of the whole people, and let the Legislature of New-Jersey subject her own citizens to whatever monopolies she sees fit. But she has no right thus to fetter and obstruct the intercourse between other States.

Gov. A. W. RANDALL of Wisconsin will speak for the Union Cause in New-Haven, Conn., this evening.

The Hon. A. M. GILBERT of Danbury, do. do. at New-Canaan to-morrow evening.

MR. C. JEROME HOPKINS, whose inauguration of Free Orphan Choral Schools, two years ago in Brooklyn, met with such success, has lately suggested to the managers of two Orphan Asylums to introduce scientific vocal instruction to them also, with a view to starting quarterly Sacred Music Festivals on a gigantic scale when the children shall have been sufficiently instructed. This suggestion has met with great favor, and the first of these festivals is expected to take place in a few months. We understand that a similar proposition is before the managers of the three largest New-York Orphan Asylums from the same gentleman, and if a favorable response is given, we may then look forward to a view of starting quarterly musical academies, conducted upon a purely musical line, and consisting only of boys' and girls' voices supported by full orchestra.

## Obituary.

## OWEN LOVEJOY.

The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Member of Congress from the 11th Illinois District, died in the City of Brooklyn at half-past 11 o'clock on Friday night. He had been indisposed for several months, but was not confined to his bed until the 15th instant. In his last illness he was attended by his wife and daughter and many sympathizing friends and acquaintances.

This eloquent champion of freedom was born in the town of Alton, Kenosha County, Wis., on the 6th of January, 1811, and was therefore 53 years of age at the time of his death. He was therefore a minister and farmer, and young Owen worked upon his father's farm until he was 18 years of age, when he spent a short time in a neighboring academy, and afterward went to Bowdoin College, where he was at the same time pupil and teacher—paying for his own tuition by teaching others.

He left college in 1835, and emigrated to the town of Alton, in the State of Illinois, where his brother E. P. Lovejoy edited an Anti-Slavery newspaper. He remained there until 1837, when his patriotic and noble brother was murdered by a Pro-Slavery mob. He did not leave the town, however, until he had uttered his protest against Slavery in a spirited and touching biography of his martyred brother. He then removed to Princeton, where he became the pastor of a Congregational Church, and where he also became distinguished for his uncompromising hostility to "the sum of all villainies." During his ministry he was frequently arrested, sometimes charged with making incendiary speeches against Slavery—sometimes with feeding, clothing, and aiding fugitive slaves. On such occasions he chose to plead his own cause, and when the case closed, it was his custom to announce to the court and the parties assembled, where and when he would deliver his next Anti-Slavery address.

In this way he labored in season and out of season—preaching, lecturing, writing, telling, praying for the abolition of Slavery till 1854, when he was elected to the State Legislature of Illinois, where he voted for Abraham Lincoln as his first